

**APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR VENDING PRODUCTS**

6/27/01  
This application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. patent application having Serial No. 08/949,366, filed October 14, 1997, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. *now U.S. Patent No. 6,230,930*

**Field of the Invention**

This invention relates generally to vending machines, and more particularly to an improved method and apparatus for vending multi-sized and fragile products and in particular bottled or canned beverages of varied sizes and shapes.

**Background of the Invention**

10 This invention applies to the vending of products in general and in particular to the difficult issues that arise when attempting to dispense items of various sizes and shapes and/or fragile items that do not fare well when subjected to dropping or impact forces during a vend cycle. While the invention addresses all of these issues, the problems associated with dispensing bottled beverages of various sizes and  
15 configurations and packaged in various types of materials such as glass or plastic perhaps best characterize the situation. Accordingly, the invention will hereinafter be discussed in the context of its applicability to dispensing contained beverages, it being understood that the inventive principles can be expanded to include the dispensing of  
20 other products as well.

Machines for vending canned and/or bottled beverages have long been known. Early bottled vending machines enabled release of same-sized bottled beverages, one at a time, following deposit of the required purchase amount, from chest-like coolers. The purchaser was required for example to slide the neck of the beverage  
25 bottle along and through a retaining race to a dispensing location from which it could be lifted out of the refrigerated chest after release by the dispensing mechanism. With the advent of canned beverages, dispensing became somewhat simpler and easier to

automate due to the standardization of container sizes and techniques that enabled the cylindrical cans to roll and drop through chutes during a vend cycle to the delivery area of the machine. Due in part to the rigidity of the cans and their secure seal mechanisms, and the fact that their movement can be fairly well controlled during a dispensing cycle,  
5 the canned beverage vending machine has become the standard of today's sealed beverage dispensing systems.

For the most part, the sale of specialty beverages such as fruit or fruit flavored juices, milk, teas and the like and/or beverages that were sealed in glass or plastic bottles, has been conducted by over-the-counter sale techniques and not through  
10 automated vending machines. For many of such specialty beverages, packaging in the standard disposable can configuration is not a viable option. For others, the marketing appeal and distinctiveness of a uniquely shaped or stylized container is of major concern. Non-can packaging has now even become popular for the well-known carbonated beverages, that are readily available in many different sized and shaped  
15 containers, both plastic and glass, and in various volumes.

It has also become desirable for vending machines to have glass doors through which the actual product being vended can be viewed by the purchaser. Such machines having helical vending coils (as for example illustrated in U.S. Patent 4,061,245) for dispensing non-beverage packaged goods have become very popular  
20 with both customers and merchants. Refrigerated merchandising coolers for holding bottled beverages and having glass fronts have also been available in, for example, convenience stores, but have not generally been available for automatic dispensing of beverages. Some beverage dispensing machines have been configured such that their front doors hold actual samples of the beverages contained within the machine, but do  
25 not display the actual beverages to be dispensed.

Whether or not the vending machine has a glass front, automated vending has been a problem for most of the non-standard sized and non-canned beverage containers. To date, an automated vending machine that can reliably and safely vend beverage containers of different materials, sizes and shapes from the same

machine, without damaging or dropping the container or product within has not been available.

One beverage vending machine that has attempted to address the need for a glass front beverage vending machine for bottled-type containers is illustrated in U.S. Patents 5,505,332 and Des. 362,463. Such machine enables the purchaser to view and select the actual product to be vended, but operates on a principle that vertically drops the vended beverage container from the front end of the shelf on which it is stored, to a lower chute area that redirects the container to a delivery area from which the purchaser can remove the container. While addressing a number of industry needs, this vending technique is not usable or practical for vending many of the varied shaped and sized beverage containers available today, without the risk of damage to the container or contents. This is particularly true of larger glass bottles or thinner plastic containers that are susceptible to breakage or damage during a vertical drop vending process. In order to address such problems, larger and/or more damage susceptible containers, might be required to be placed on the lowermost shelves of the machine in order to minimize the vertical drop distance. Such requirement can impose significant marketing disadvantages to the merchandisers of such products who may wish to have their products displayed at a higher (e.g. eye level) position in the machine. Further, the impact imparted to the beverage container and its contents as a result of the vertical drop process can result in explosion or ruptured containers. At the very least, for carbonated beverages, the drop vend process requires the purchaser to wait for a period of time before opening the container in order to prevent explosive or overflow effervescence of the beverage upon opening. It is obvious that any breakage or product leakage or explosion within the vending machine can be very detrimental to the operability and reliability of the machine and can contribute to excessive maintenance problems.

Another disadvantage of machines such as that of the U.S. 5,505,332 patent, and virtually all vending machines that operate on the principle of dropping and delivering the vended product by gravity, is that the delivery bin or delivery port of the machine is necessarily located below the lowest shelf of the product storage area toward

the lower portion of the machine. Such positioning requires the purchaser to bend down and often to reach in awkward manner, in order to retrieve the vended product from the delivery bin of the vending machine.

There have been designs of vending machines that use robotic principles to acquire a product to be vended from the machine. With the use of such robotic techniques, the product to be vended can be selected and removed from its stored position without dropping the product, and which can then be carried to a delivery area that is not required to be at the bottom of the machine. Examples of such machines as applied to the vending of like-sized video cassettes are illustrated by U.S. Patents 5,036,472 and 5,139,384. Such systems, however, have not been particularly applicable to the dispensing of fragile products or of beverage containers of varied shapes. In general they have employed robotic mechanisms that are not practical for rapidly dispensing beverage, containers, and do not generally address the other problems of the prior art described above as related to dispensing bottled beverages.

The present invention addresses the described deficiencies of prior art vending machines and the need for a dispensing machine and method for dispensing fragile containers such as beverages packaged in glass, plastic or can containers of varied sizes, shapes and fluid volumes.

### **Summary of the Invention**

This invention provides an improved vending machine apparatus and method for vending products, and particularly bottled and canned beverages, without subjecting the vended containers to shock and impact forces due to dropping, rolling or abrupt tipping of the product during the vending operation. The invention uses an efficient, cost-effective, highly accurate, reliable and easily programmable robotic beverage capture assembly for capturing that beverage container selected by a customer from a plurality of viewable stored containers and for smoothly, gently, and quickly carrying the captured container to a product delivery area or port of the machine. The product delivery port is located at thigh to waist height to minimize customer bending

while retrieving the vended product from the machine. The shelf or tray area of the machine preferably contains no active or powered components, but is entirely passive in nature, being operated entirely in response to activation forces applied thereto by the robotic beverage container capture apparatus. The vending machine and apparatus is  
5 extremely versatile and is particularly applicable to the vending of glass and plastic beverage containers of varied sizes, shapes and fluid volumes which can simultaneously be housed and dispensed by the vending machine. The glass door of the vending machine enables point-of-sale marketing of the products to be vended and allows the consumer to view the selected vended product during virtually the entire vend cycle.

- 10 The smooth vending process minimizes product damage and stress and virtually eliminates machine maintenance caused by damage to or breakage of beverage containers during a vend cycle.

Thus according to one aspect of the invention there is provided a method for vending beverages packaged in sealed containers, comprising the steps of: (a)  
15 storing a plurality of packaged beverages and selectable queues of containers of such beverages within a vending machine; (b) aligning a robotic assembly in the machine in registration with a consumer selected one of said beverage container queues; (c) transferring one of the beverage containers from the selected container queue to the robotic assembly; (d) carrying the transferred beverage container to a delivery port of  
20 the vending machine; and (e) presenting the carried beverage container at the delivery port for customer removal from the vending machine; wherein the entire process is performed without dropping or subjecting the container to severe impact forces. The product queues can be arranged in vertically spaced columns within the vending machine which can be readily adjusted to accommodate beverage containers of varied  
25 heights. Further, the beverages can be arranged on shelves or trays that can be inclined at angles which permit gravity movement of the stored beverages in the queues toward a dispensing end of the queue. According to a preferred aspect of the invention, the customer selected beverage container is transferred from the selected container queue to the robotic assembly by simply sliding the first-in-line container from the selected

queue into retaining engagement by the robotic assembly, while retaining the second-in-line and successively aligned ones of the beverage containers in that queue from moving along the queue.

According to yet another aspect of the invention there is provided a

5 method of vending bottled beverages from a vending machine of the type having a transparent front viewing panel that enables customer viewing of the actual beverages held by the machine and available for vending, comprising the steps of: (a) aligning a plurality of bottled beverages in at least two ordered queues of the beverages; (b) providing a customer selection input identifiable with at least one of the two ordered

10 queues of beverages; (c) removing a bottled beverage from said one of said ordered queues in response to said customer selection input; and (d) moving the removed bottled beverage to a delivery port of the machine, wherein the removing and moving steps are smoothly performed without dropping or subjecting the bottled beverage to sharp impact forces.

15 According to yet another aspect of the invention there is provided a method of vending discrete products from a vending machine of the type having a transparent viewing panel for customer viewing and selection of the products to be vended, and a support for supportably holding the products for visual presentation to a customer through the viewing panel, comprising the steps of: (a) ordering the products

20 in a plurality of selectable queues of the products on the support such that a foremost one of the products in each of the queues addresses the viewing panel at a dispensing end of its associated queue; (b) moving a capture assembly into alignment with a dispensing end of a customer selected one of the queues; (c) transferring the foremost one of the products from the customer selected one of the queues into retainment by the

25 capture assembly; (d) moving the capture assembly with its retained product in view of the viewing panel to a delivery port; and (e) enabling customer removal of the retained product from the capture assembly at the delivery port; wherein the steps of transferring and moving the foremost product from the selected queue to the delivery port are performed without dropping or subjecting the foremost product to sharp impact forces.

According to yet a further aspect of the invention there is provided a vending machine for beverages packaged in sealed containers, comprising: (a) a storage facility defining an enclosed internal cavity and a container delivery port opening into the internal cavity; (b) a container holder within the internal cavity for holding a plurality of selectable sealed beverage containers, wherein the container holder is disposed to define with the storage facility a vend selection space within the internal cavity; (c) a beverage container capturer for retainably removing one of the plurality of selectable beverage containers from the container holder in response to a vend control signal; (d) transport means operatively connected with the beverage container capturer for moving the beverage container capturer within the vend selection space in response to the vend control signal; and (e) a control system operatively connected with the capturer and with the transport system for producing and providing the vend control signal thereto to cause the capturer and the transport system to cooperatively capture a selected beverage container from the container holder and smoothly carry the captured container through the vend selection space to the delivery port without dropping or subjecting the selected beverage container to sharp impact forces. The invention further contemplates the use of a door forming a part of the chassis and including a transparent panel for enabling customer viewing of the plurality of selectable beverage containers in the chassis. The invention further contemplates the use of container releaser operatively connected with at least one of the queues adjacent its discharge end for selectably retaining the beverage containers in the queue. The container releaser preferably includes only passive components which do not require any external energy sources. The invention further includes a plurality of trays for aligning the containers in their respective queues. According to a further aspect of the invention, the transport system includes a rack and pinion system for moving the beverage container capturer in the vend selection space in an accurate, positive and smooth manner, without vibration or wobble.

According to yet a further aspect of the invention there is provided a vending machine for vending selectable products comprising: (a) a product storage

chassis including a door, cooperatively forming an internal cavity, wherein the chassis includes a transparent panel portion to enable viewing therethrough into the internal cavity and a product delivery port spaced from the transparent panel portion; (b) product selection system operable by a customer for generating a vend control signal

5 indicative a product selection of the customer; (c) a support operatively mounted within the internal cavity of the product storage chassis for supporting the products in a plurality of selectable and separate ordered queues of such products; and (d) a robotic assembly mounted to the chassis and operatively moveable within the internal cavity in response to the vend control signal to rapidly and smoothly remove and carry a selected

10 product from its associated ordered queue to the product delivery port, without dropping or jarring the selected product; wherein a customer can view the entire product removal and carrying operation of a vending cycle of the machine through the transparent panel portion. The invention further contemplates the positioning of the delivery port at a customer convenient height that does not require the customer to excessively bend to

15 retrieve the vended product. According to a further aspect of the invention, a door and associated locking assembly are provided at the delivery port for preventing opening of the door unless a vended product is available at the delivery port, and for preventing movement of the robotic assembly whenever the door is enabled for opening. The invention further contemplates the use of a robotic assembly having an X-Y support

20 frame mounted in the chassis; a shuttle moveably mounted to the support frame for movement therealong in an X-direction; a carriage assembly operatively connected to the shuttle for controlled movement therealong in a Y-direction; and a capture mechanism operatively mounted to the carriage assembly for removing and carrying the selected product from its associated ordered queue. According to a preferred

25 embodiment of the invention, dc motors with output drive gears engaging rack members are used for energizing the robotic assembly.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a carriage assembly for use with the vending machine of the type having: a chassis defining an internal cavity, a front door forming one side of the chassis; a product support assembly



mounted in the chassis and configured to hold a plurality of products to be vended in separate ordered queues of the products, such that one end of the queues address a dispensing end of the product support assembly, wherein the volume between the dispensing ends of the product support assembly and the door define a vend selection space; wherein the carriage assembly comprises: (a) an X-rail assembly mounted to the chassis in generally horizontal orientation; (b) a Y-rail assembly mounted to the X-rail assembly in generally vertical orientation and configured for movement along the X-rail assembly; (c) an X-drive motor mounted for movement with the Y-rail assembly for controlling movement of the Y-rail assembly along the X-rail assembly; (d) a carriage mounted to the Y-rail assembly for movement therealong; (e) a Y-drive motor mounted for movement with the carriage for controlling movement of the carriage along the Y-rail assembly; and (f) wherein the carriage assembly is configured to accurately move, position and hold the carriage relative to the product support assembly within the vend selection space. According to a preferred configuration of the carriage assembly, the carriage can attain movement positioning and positional maintenance along the Y-rail assembly to within an accuracy of 1/32 inch and even to within an accuracy of 1/64 inch. Accurate positioning of the carriage assembly in both the X and Y-directions is achieved by position sensors.

According to yet a further aspect of the invention there is provided a product release and capture assembly for use in a vending machine of the type having: a chassis defining an internal cavity; a product support assembly mounted in the chassis and configured to hold a plurality of products to be vended in separate ordered queues of the products, said product support assembly being arranged and configured to define a dispensing end of the queues, wherein a vend selection space is defined in the internal cavity adjacent the dispensing ends of the queues; the product support assembly further including means for urging products in the queues to move toward the dispensing ends of the queues; a carriage; a drive system connected to controllably move the carriage generally in an X-Y coordinate plane within the vend selection space into alignment with the dispensing end of a selected one of the product queues, wherein the product

release and capture assembly comprises: (a) an escapement mechanism mounted to the product support assembly of the selected one of the product queues adjacent the dispensing end thereof, wherein the escapement mechanism comprises: (i) a first engagement member configured to selectively engage a first-in-line product at the

5 dispensing end of the selected queue; (ii) a second engagement member configured to selectably engage a second-in-line product aligned in said queue immediately adjacent to and behind the first-in-line product; (iii) a connector operatively connecting the first and second engagement members for cooperative movement, wherein the connector is configured to move the first engagement member into engaging and disengaging

10 positions relative to the first-in-line product while simultaneously respectively moving the second engagement member into disengaging and engaging positions relative to the second-in-line product; (iv) bias means operatively connected with the connector for normally moving the first engagement member into its engaging position; and (v) a force receiving surface operatively connected with the connector for receiving an

15 activating force tending to move the connector against the normal bias of the bias means; and (b) a capture receptacle movably mounted to the carriage for movement between first and second positions; the said capture receptacle when operable in said first position enabling free movement of the capture receptacle and the carriage relative to the escapement mechanism in the vend space; and being operable when moving to

20 said second position, and when the carriage is positioned in operative alignment with a dispensing end of the selected queue, to engage the force receiving surface to operatively move the connector against the bias of the bias means, to move the first engagement member toward its disengaging position, thereby releasing the first-in-line product for movement out of the dispensing end of the queue and into the capture

25 receptacle. According to yet a further aspect of the invention, the connector slidably engages the first engagement member and the connector and first engagement member are independently pivotally mounted for movement relative to one another. According to yet a further aspect of the invention, the first engagement member extends through a slot in the connector. According to yet a further aspect of the invention, the escapement

mechanism includes only passive components requiring no power energy sources. According to yet a further aspect of the invention, the capture receptacle is pivotally mounted to the carriage about a generally horizontal pivot axis and pivotally moves thereabout to activate the escapement mechanism. The capture receptacle includes a floor portion for supporting one of the captured products from the queue and is configured such that its floor portion aligns with the queue floor portion during the vend procedure. The capture receptacle may also include retainer in the floor and a stabilizer for maintaining the captured products in a stable position during its transport phase to the product delivery port.

These and other aspects of the invention will become more apparent upon a description of a preferred embodiment of the invention. It will be appreciated that the preferred embodiment is not to be construed as limiting the invention to any particular configurations, designs, or applications that are specifically presented therein. The preferred embodiment is presented to illustrate a specific application and implementation of the broader principles of the invention and is not to be construed in a limiting manner.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawing**

Referring to the Drawing where like numerals represent like parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a preferred embodiment of a beverage container vending machine incorporating the principles of the invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged front elevational view of the inner beverage tray assembly of the vending machine of Fig. 1, also illustrating the robotic beverage capture assembly of the vending machine;

Fig. 3 is a right side elevational view of the tray assembly and robotic beverage capture assembly of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a top, right, front perspective view of the support frame structure of the vending machine of Fig. 1 with the outer chassis and door removed, illustrating

the robotic beverage capture assembly attached thereto, and one vertical support beam of the beverage tray assembly of Figs. 1 and 2;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged fractional front elevational view of the upper rail portion of the robotic beverage capture assembly disclosed in Figs. 2, 3, and 4;

5 Fig. 6 is a right elevational view of the upper rail assembly of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fractional front elevational view of the lower rail portion of the robotic beverage capture assembly disclosed in Figs. 2, 3, and 4;

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the lower rail assembly of Fig. 7, generally taken along the Line 8-8 of Fig 7;

10 Fig. 9 is an enlarged fractional perspective view of the beverage capture cage portion of the robotic beverage capture assembly of Figs. 2, 3, and 4;

Fig. 10 is an exploded view of the beverage capture cage assembly of Fig. 9;

15 Fig. 11 is an enlarged fractional perspective view of the front end of a beverage try illustrating a preferred configuration of a release mechanism in operative position relative to a beverage container;

Fig. 12 is a diagrammatic side view illustrating movement of the beverage capture cage portion of the robotic beverage capture assembly during a vend cycle;

20 Fig. 13 is a diagrammatic top view illustrating the sequential movement of the container release mechanism during a vend cycle;

Fig. 14 is an enlarged top, front, right side perspective view of the delivery door assembly of the vending machine of Fig. 1;

25 Fig. 15 is a top, right, back side perspective view of the door assembly of Fig. 14;

Figs. 16A and 16B form a schematic diagram illustrating the various components of the vending machine and their functional relationship and interaction;

Figs. 17A and 17B form a flow chart illustrating various operations performed by the vending machine under computer control during a vend cycle;

Fig. 18 is a top perspective view of a floor insert member for use with the beverage capture cage;

Fig. 19 is a top view of a low surface friction floor insert of a beverage tray;

5 Fig. 20 is a cross section end view of the floor insert of Fig. 19; and

Fig. 21 is an enlarged side perspective view of a lever guide arm.

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

Referring to the figures there is generally illustrated therein a preferred embodiment of a vending machine that incorporates the principles of this invention.

10 While the preferred embodiment of the invention will be described in association with its applicability to a vending machine for bottled and canned beverages, it will be understood that the broad principles of the invention are not limited to such product dispensing application or to the specifics of the preferred embodiment machine disclosed. The described machine represents one clear example of a dispensing system  
15 incorporating the principles of the claimed invention, but the invention is not intended to be construed in a limiting manner as a result of the preferred embodiment disclosure.

Referring to the figures, there is generally illustrated at 20 a vending machine for dispensing bottled and canned beverages of varied shapes, sizes, configurations and fluid volumes. The vending machine generally comprises an outer  
20 chassis or cabinet 22 and a front hinged door panel 24, which in combination define an inner cavity 25 for housing the products to be vended, the control and refrigeration functions of the machine and other vending machine features well-known in the art. The front door panel 24 frames a transparent glass or clear plastic panel 26 which provides a clear view into the internal cavity of the cabinet and the beverage products  
25 stored in ordered manner on trays therein, when the door panel 24 is closed. The door panel 24 includes an appropriate control panel, generally indicated at 28 which includes a product selection input and monetary and credit processing system, well-known in the art. Since the control panel and its various features and functions do not form a part of

10 this invention, they will not be detailed herein. Those skilled in the art will readily recognize many appropriate such control panels and features thereof that could be used in association with a vending machine as hereinafter described. The door panel 24 illustrated in Fig. 1 also includes a coin return slot, generally indicated at 29 and a  
5 locking handle assembly 30 that enables the door to be opened and closed in secured manner for purposes of maintenance, loading of the machine, and the like. The door panel 24 also includes a product delivery port, generally indicated at 32, which is approximately at thigh or waist level and depicted with its door in an "open" position in Fig. 1, with a vended bottle product 40 illustrated through the open door. A more  
10 complete description of the product delivery assembly feature will be hereinafter described.

15 In the preferred embodiment, the chassis and door panel assembly is supported by a plurality of legs 34 in elevated manner above a floor or support surface to enable ease of cleaning below the machine, the ability to readily lift the machine by a pallet jack, fork lift or other moving type of structure and to provide improved  
20 ventilation for a refrigeration system (not illustrated, but well-known to those skilled in the art) for the vending machine. Since the vending machine of the preferred embodiment is configured to carry beverages, most of which require refrigeration, it is contemplated that the internal cavity (at least that portion thereof which is to contain the  
25 beverages to be dispensed) will be refrigerated by an appropriate refrigeration system. Such refrigerated portion of the machine may even be zoned for different temperatures to accommodate vendible products having different cooling needs. The upper product holding portion could also be partitioned into refrigerated and non-refrigerated compartments, into refrigerated and freezer compartments, or in other desired configurations.

The chassis or cabinet 22 of the vending machine is supported by an appropriate internal frame assembly generally illustrated in Fig. 4. The frame assembly includes a plurality of front and back upright corner support standards 36a and 36b respectively connected by upper and lower front and back transverse frame members

37a and 37b respectively and intermediate front and back transverse members 38a and 38b respectively. The front and back corner upright support standards 36 and the front and back transverse frame members 37 are interconnected by a plurality of side transverse frame members 39a and 39b respectively for the left and right sides of the frame structure as viewed from the front of the machine. The frame members 36, 37, 38 and 39 collectively define a rectangular frame structure for supporting the chassis and other components of the machine. The refrigeration unit for the machine is generally located in that portion of the internal cavity defined by the framework, and positioned below the intermediate transverse frame members 38. The product storage portion of the internal cavity defined by the framework is generally located above the intermediate transverse frame members 38.

The beverage containers housed by the upper portion of the internal cavity of the vending machine 20 are supported by a plurality of beverage trays, two of which are generally indicated at 42 in Fig. 4. While the preferred embodiment used beverage "trays", it will be appreciated that the principles of the invention could also be applied to conventional beverage holding shelf configurations having partitions for separating the containers into ordered rows or aligned queues of beverages extending from front to back in the internal cavity. In the preferred embodiment, the beverage trays 42 are mounted to a plurality of vertically oriented tray mounting standards, one of which is illustrated at 44 in Fig. 4. The vending machine of the preferred embodiment includes four such vertically oriented tray mounting standards 44, as indicated in Fig. 2. The tray mounting standard has a pair of vertically oriented and laterally spaced (from front to back) rib members 45a and 45b respectively. The rib support members 45 are integrally formed with upper and lower support brace portions 46 and 47 respectively that extend in generally horizontal manner in the direction from front to back of the machine. The upper support brace member 46 is secured to an intermediate upper transverse frame member 38 that is mounted between the front and back upper transverse frame members 37a and 37b. The lower support brace member 47 is fixedly secured to the intermediate front and back transverse frame members 38a and 38b

respectively. The collective support and brace member portions 45-48 which comprise the vertically oriented tray mounting standard 44 form in the preferred embodiment a solid fixed mounting structure for the beverage trays 42.

5 The vertical spaced ribbed support members 45a and 45b of the tray mounting standard 44 include regularly longitudinally spaced mounting holes (generally indicated at 50) for mounting the beverage trays 42 to the tray mounting standard 44. In the preferred embodiment, the mounting holes 50 are positioned along the rib support members 45 such that successive trays 42 mounted to the rib support members 45 can be positioned at relative spacings that accommodate beverage containers of varied  
10 heights. In the preferred embodiment, the trays 42 can be mounted along the spaced rib support members 45 so as to accommodate beverage containers held by the trays up to 9 inches in height. Obviously, the relative vertical spacing between the trays 42 and the number of trays mounted to the tray mounting standards 44 is a matter of design and marketing choice. In the preferred embodiment, the trays 42 are secured to the rib  
15 support members 45 through the mounting holes 50 by mounting clips 52 which enable the trays 42 to be rapidly connected and disconnected from the tray mounting standard 44 when positioning adjustment of the trays 42 is desired. Alternatively, the trays could be secured to the mounting standards by bolts or other appropriate fasteners. In the preferred embodiment, the vertical alignment of holes 50 in the foremost vertical  
20 support rib 45a are relatively lower than the corresponding mounting holes 50 in the rearmost vertical rib support member 45b such that when a support tray 42 is mounted to the spaced rib support member 45a and 45b, the tray 42 will be inclined at a downwardly depending angle from back to front of the vending machine to enable beverage containers carried thereby to slide by gravity toward the open front (i.e.  
25 dispensing) end of the tray. In the preferred embodiment, the preferred angle of inclination of the tray with the horizontal is from about 8-20 degrees and most preferably about 12 degrees. The degree of inclination is a design parameter that can be varied, depending upon the type, size, weight, configuration, etc. of the container being held, the relative coefficient of friction between the container and the tray floor surface,



the type of materials used to construct the tray, the temperature of the internal cavity, etc. It will also be appreciated that the principles of this invention do not require movement of the products toward the dispensing end of their respective trays or shelves to be accomplished entirely by gravity. Other biasing assist techniques well known in the art could also be employed.

The vertically oriented tray mounting standards 44 are configured to securely support oppositely disposed pairs of beverage trays 42 as indicated more fully in the frontal view of the tray assembly illustrated in Fig. 2. It will be appreciated that the foregoing description with respect to the tray mounting assembly of Fig. 4 only illustrates a single tray mounting standard 44 with only several incomplete tray assemblies 42 attached thereto, for ease of description purposes. A more complete tray assembly as it might appear mounted within the vending machine is illustrated in Fig. 2. Referring thereto, it will be noted that the completed assembly includes four tray mounting standards 44 transversely spaced from one another so as to accommodate two beverage trays therebetween, with the outermost tray mounting standards 44 being spaced from the upright corner posts 36 of the frame support structure so as to accommodate a single tray width therebetween. While the widths of the trays can vary in the preferred embodiment the product trays can accommodate beverage containers of up to 3 inches in diameter. It will be appreciated that while all of the beverage trays 42 connected to the vertical mounting standards 44 at a particular height are aligned with one another in Fig. 2, such orientation does not have to be uniform so as to define ordered horizontal rows of beverage product within the machine. In the preferred embodiment illustrated, there are five such rows or shelves of the product trays. Due to the flexible height adjustment capabilities for the trays as provided by the vertically oriented tray mounting standards 44, each tray can be positioned along its vertical mounting standard at a different height which would accommodate the particular product size and arrangement configuration desired within the machine.

In the preferred embodiment, each of the trays 42 is shaped in the configuration of a U-shaped channel, generally having a lower surface or floor support

surface 42a and a pair of oppositely disposed side walls 42b upwardly extending from the floor 42a at right angles with respect thereto. In the preferred embodiment, the side walls are spaced so as to accommodate beverage containers of up to 3 inches in diameter; however, it will be recognized that the invention is not limited by such dimension or to other non-claimed dimensions described herein. The floor 42a is designed to minimize sliding friction therealong. The mounting clips or bolts 52 are secured to and/or through the side walls 42b of the trays 42 at appropriate longitudinal locations therealong for fastening registry with the mounting holes 50 of the vertical rib support members 45, as previously described. In the preferred embodiment each of the trays is designed to hold a collective beverage container weight of up to about 20-25 pounds. The beverage trays indicated in Fig. 4 comprise the basic tray element portion of a completed tray, and are illustrated in Fig. 4 without any beverage container release or extended side wall provisions, as will be hereinafter described in more detail. The front or dispensing end of the trays 42 which address the glass door are generally indicated by the numeral 43. It will be appreciated that other tray or product support configurations such as, for example, wire grid trays could be used.

Beverage containers carried by the plurality of open-faced trays 42 are removed from the trays and transported to the product delivery port 32 a robotic beverage capture and transport assembly, generally indicated at 60 in Fig. 4. The robotic assembly 60 operates within the vend selection space 61 (Fig. 3) which is generally that space or volume between the inner surface of the door 24 and the front surfaces of the front frame members 36a, 37a and 38a. The robotic system will be described with reference to an X, Y, Z coordinate system in the machine. The X-direction is horizontal and parallel to the floor. The Y-direction is the vertical direction and perpendicular to the X-direction. The Z-direction is orthogonal to the XY plane and relative to the vending machine is in the direction from the front to back of the machine. The robotic beverage capture and transport assembly 60 generally includes a pair of horizontally mounted rail/rack assemblies, a vertically oriented shuttle bar that rides along the horizontal rails in the X-direction, a carrier frame that moves in the Y-

(vertical) direction along the shuttle bar, and a pick-up or transfer mechanism that is mounted to and moves with the carrier frame and operates in the Z-direction to remove a beverage container from a selected tray.

5 The lower rail assembly includes a mounting plate bracket 62 which is secured to and between the front upright corner support standards 36a and to the front intermediate transverse frame member 38a (Fig. 4). A lower stationary slide bar 63 is secured, in horizontal manner, to the mounting plate bracket 62 by a plurality of spacers 64. A lower horizontal gear rack 65 is secured to the mounting plate bracket 62, generally below and in spaced relationship to the stationary slide bar 63. An optical X-  
10 position indicator plate 66 is mounted to the front corner support standards 36a of the frame of the vending machine. The indicator plate 66 has a plurality of markers, generally indicated at 66a longitudinally spaced therealong in the X-direction for providing optically detectable position markings for enabling the robotic assembly to align with the columns of trays 42 in the "X" direction. A lower moveable slide bar 67  
15 has a pair of side slide block members 67a which define oppositely disposed longitudinal grooves or channels, and which are connected together by a steel mounting plate 67b for matingly engaging the upper and lower edges of the stationary slide bar 63, enabling the moveable slide bar 67 to cooperatively slide along and be guided by the stationary slide bar 63.

20 The upper horizontal rail assembly for guiding movement in the X-direction includes an elongate mounting plate bracket 68 that is secured to the upper front transverse frame member 37a of the frame. An upper stationary slide bar 69 is secured, in horizontal manner, to the lower elongated surface of the mounting plate bracket 68 by a plurality of spacers 70. An elongate upper horizontal gear rack 71 is  
25 secured to a lower mounting surface of the upper mounting plate brackets 68 with its gear face addressing the front of the machine. An upper moveable slide bar 72 has a pair of side slide block members 72a which define oppositely disposed channels formed therein, connected together by a steel mounting plate 72b for matingly slideably engaging the outer edges of the upper stationary slide bar 69.

In the preferred embodiment, the upper and lower moveable slide bars 72 and 67 respectively comprise a pair of opposed slotted blocks of plastic or acetyl resin material such as that sold under the Delrin® trademark suitable for providing a low-friction slideable bearing surface with the stationary slide bars.

5           The upper and lower rail assemblies carry a shuttle bar assembly for movement therealong in the X-direction. The shuttle bar assembly has an elongate upright frame member 75 with a lower mounting bracket 75a and an upper mounting bracket 75b. The lower shuttle bracket 75a is secured to the steel plate member 67b of the lower moveable slide bar 67, and the upper shuttle bracket 75b is secured to the steel  
10 mounting plate portion 72b of the upper moveable slide bar 72. In the preferred embodiment, the upper shuttle bracket 75b is channel-shaped in cross-section, as illustrated best in Fig. 6. This mounting configuration allows the upright shuttle frame member 75 to move in the X-direction as guided by the upper and lower stationary slide bars 69 and 62 respectively.

15           Movement of the shuttle frame member 75 along the upper and lower slide bars is controlled by an X-drive motor 77, mounted in vertical manner to the lower shuttle bracket 75a. The motor 77 is a reversible dc brush gear motor with a dynamic brake. The dynamic brake enables the motor drive gear to stop immediately when the power to the motor is discontinued, enabling accurate positioning of the shuttle  
20 assembly in the X-direction. In the preferred embodiment, the motor 77 is a 24 volt dc motor manufactured by Barber Colman, model LYME 63000-731 rated at 5.3 inch-pounds of torque at 151 rpm, whose output shaft is connected to a drive gear 77a. The drive gear 77a cooperatively engages a first spur gear 78 which is connected by an elongate shaft 79 to a second spur gear 80 located adjacent the upper rail assembly. The  
25 shaft 79 connecting the spur gears 78 and 80 is journaled through appropriate bearings, one of which is shown at 81 in Fig. 6, which are appropriately mounted to and for movement with the upright shuttle bar frame member 75. The two spur gears 78 and 80 are commonly rotated by the drive gear 77a of the X-drive motor 77, and rotate about the axis of the elongate drive shaft 79. The first spur gear 78 cooperatively engages the

lower horizontal gear track 65 of the lower rail assembly and moves therealong in the X-direction according to rotation of the drive gear 77a. The upper spur gear 80 cooperatively engages the upper horizontal gear track 71 of the upper rail assembly and moves therealong according to rotation of the elongate shaft 79. Accordingly, the X-  
5 drive motor 77 controls movement of the shuttle bar frame 75 and attached components in the X-direction by spur gears 78 and 80 engaging and moving along the upper and lower gear tracks 71 and 65 respectively. Such connection ensures a fixed vertical shuttle attitude as it traverses back and forth in the vend selection space and allows for rapid movement in the X-direction without binding and without wobble or vibration that  
10 might be associated with worm gear driven configurations.

The position of the shuttle movement in the X-direction may be monitored and determined in any appropriate desired manner. In the preferred embodiment, an optical sensor 83 (Figs. 7 and 8) is mounted to the shuttle frame member 75 and is positioned therealong so as to operatively align with the slots 66a in  
15 the optical X-position indicator plate 66. Such mounting enables the optical sensor 83 to detect the position slots 66a and to thereby provide X-direction location information back to the robotic motion Controller (as hereinafter described).

A limit switch 84 located at the right end of the lower rail assembly and engagable by the shuttle bar assembly as it moves in the X-direction indicates the  
20 rightmost or "Home" position of the shuttle bar assembly in the X-direction. The X Home position represents a location of the robotic assembly that corresponds to a final vend position wherein a captured product is presented at the delivery port 32, as will be described more hereinafter.

Movement of the robotic beverage capture and transport assembly 60 in  
25 the Y-direction is achieved by a carrier frame assembly, generally indicated at 90, that is connected to and vertically moves along the shuttle bar frame member 75, as described in more detail hereinafter. A vertically oriented gear rack 91 (see Fig. 3) is longitudinally mounted along one edge of the elongate shuttle bar frame member 75. A vertical slide bar 92 (similar in nature to slide bars 63 and 69) is secured to one side of

the vertical gear rack 91 as illustrated in Fig. 3. The carrier frame assembly 90 is slidably and retainably mounted to and for movement along the vertical slide bar 92 by a moveable front slide block 93 mounted to the carrier frame 90 (see Fig. 2) and an oppositely disposed movable rear slide block (not illustrated), also mounted to the

5 carrier frame 90. The front and rear bearing blocks have oppositely disposed grooves formed therein which are cooperatively configured to slidably engage the outer edges of the vertical slide bar 92 in manner similar to that previously described with respect to the upper and lower X-rail assemblies. In the preferred embodiment, the carrier frame assembly 90 also includes an elongate bearing block secured thereto (not illustrated)

10 through which the elongate shaft 79 passes. The bearing block includes a pair of slideable bearings for engaging the outer surface of the shaft 79 as it rotates and as the carrier frame assembly 90 moves therealong in the Y-direction. The bearings of the bearing block need to be capable of handling loads from rotation of the shaft 79 as well as from linear travel along the shaft.

15 A Y-drive motor 97 having an output drive gear of 97a is horizontally mounted to the carrier frame 90 near its upper end, in a manner such that its drive gear 97a cooperatively, matingly engages the vertical gear rack 91. The Y-drive motor 97 is a reversible dc brush gear motor that is driven by a pulse width modulated (PWM) signal. In the preferred embodiment, motor 97 is a 24 volt dc motor manufactured by

20 Barber Colman, model LYME 63070-X-9332. Accurate Y-axis positioning of the carrier frame 90 relative to the shuttle bar assembly and stabilization at any "at rest" position therealong is provided by the pulse width modulation signal. The motor 97 is also provided with an optical pulse encoder 100 that counts the rotations of the motor's shaft. The system Controller, translates the number of rotations information into a

25 linear Y-direction information. This information enables the Controller to determine and control the exact vertical or Y-direction position of the carrier frame 90 relative to the product carrying trays 42 within an accuracy of from 1/32 to 1/64 inch. A limit switch 99 (Fig. 3) mounted to the side of the shuttle bar upright frame member 75 is positioned to provide a signal to the Controller indicating that the carrier frame

assembly 90 is or is not at its "Home" position in the Y-direction. The Y Home position is a Y axis position that enables the carrier frame 90 to move with shuttle assembly 75 in the X direction into the product delivery area.

The carrier frame assembly 90 supports a beverage capture assembly that

5 can assume various configurations. For example, the beverage capture assembly may be configured as a robotic arm that grasps and lifts the selected beverage container into the carriage frame assembly. However, in the preferred embodiment, the beverage capture assembly comprises a simple pivotal assembly that rotates in the Z-axis direction to release and capture a beverage container from a customer selected tray 42.

10 Referring to Fig. 10, the beverage capture assembly is generally indicated at 102. The beverage capture assembly 102 is pivotally mounted to the carrier frame assembly 90 by a pivot hinge member 103 for pivotal rotation about the axis of the hinge 103. As indicated in Fig. 10, the beverage capture assembly 102 cooperatively fits and moves into nesting position within the outer shell of the carrier frame assembly 90. The carrier

15 frame assembly 90 has an open bottom 90a and an access port 90b formed through its front wall. A Z-drive reversible dc brush gear motor 104 with a dynamic brake, is mounted to the bottom of the beverage capture assembly 102 and has an output drive gear 104a. In the preferred embodiment motor 104 is a 24 volt dc motor manufactured by Barber Colman, model JYHE-63200-741 rated at 3.5 inch pounds of torque at 46.6

20 rpm. A segment of arcuately shaped gear rack 106 is secured to one side wall of the carrier frame assembly 90 and is positioned relative to the position of the drive gear 104a such that the drive gear 104a cooperatively and matingly engages the teeth of the gear rack segment 106. When the Z-drive gear motor 104 is energized so as to move the drive gear 104a in a clockwise manner (as viewed in Fig. 10), the lower portion of

25 the beverage capture assembly 102 moves outward from its first position in nesting engagement with the carrier frame assembly 90 about the pivot axis of the hinge 103 (as indicated in Fig. 12), to a second or extended position. Reversal of the motor drive, such that the drive gear 104a rotates in a counterclockwise direction (as viewed in Fig. 10) causes the beverage capture assembly 102 to return to its retracted position in

nesting engagement with the carrier frame assembly 90. A pair of limit switches 230 and 229 mounted to the carrier frame assembly 90 indicate respectively when the beverage capture assembly 102 is fully extended or fully retracted (i.e. in its first or second positions). Switch 229 indicates that the beverage capture assembly 102 is fully nested within the carrier frame 90, whereas switch 230 indicates when the beverage capture assembly 102 is in its fully extended position. The beverage capture assembly 102 includes an access port 102a in its front surface that cooperatively aligns with the access port 90b of the carrier frame assembly when the two are nested together. Both the carrier frame assembly 90 and the beverage capture assembly 102 have open back surfaces. The beverage capture assembly 102 further includes a pair of tapered beverage container guide members 107 connected to its opposed side walls and tapered in a manner so as to converge toward the front face of the beverage capture assembly for assisting in centering and supporting the outer surface of a beverage container carried by the beverage capture assembly, as will be appreciated more upon further description of the invention. The beverage capture assembly 102 further includes a floor insert member 108 having an upper friction reduced slidable surface similar in nature and material to that of the lower floor portions 42a, and a circular detent 108a portion formed therein for retaining the bottom edge of a beverage container 40 captured by the beverage capture assembly. The leading edge 109 of the floor insert member 108 may have a tapered, angled, or rounded edge 109a, as shown in Fig. 18, to minimize the likelihood of the foremost portion 110a of the lever guide arm 110 and the end of tray 43 from hitting against the insert member 108. In a preferred embodiment, the floor insert member 108 includes a depressed lip 119 at leading edge 109, on which the dispensing end of the tray 43 can rest. Floor insert member 108 may be positioned in beverage capture assembly 102 to provide a horizontal surface on which the beverage container rests during transport in the assembly 102. Alternately, the top surface of floor insert member 108 may be angled to the horizontal. Preferably, the insert member 108 is angled toward the front of the machine so as to tip the top of the beverage container further into the beverage capture assembly 102 to ensure a secure positioning



of the bottle during transport. The beverage capture assembly further includes a transmissive optical sensor, positioned just above the floor insert member. The optical sensor includes a transmitter 223 and a receiver 224 between which an optical signal passes. When the signal is broken by a beverage container received by the beverage capture assembly, a "product present" signal is sent to the system Controller.

The previous description of the beverage trays 42 described a simple unembellished U-shaped open end beverage delivery tray configuration. In the preferred embodiment, the delivery end portion of the tray has been modified to achieve the vending purposes of this invention.

Referring to Figs. 2, 9 and 19, it will be noted that each of the lower floor portions of the beverage trays 42 provide an extremely low-friction surface. The low friction property may be achieved by numerous different techniques and materials. In the preferred embodiment the floor insert is approximately 2 inches wide to provide support and stability to the beverage containers carried thereby, although wider and narrower floor inserts 42a can be used. In a preferred embodiment the insert material is any one of the acetyl resin materials sold under the Delrin® trademark, including materials known as "industrial grade" or "AF" materials, and materials impregnated or treated with additives such as silicone or fluorochemicals. Materials sold under the Celcon® trademark are also preferred. It will be appreciated that other materials capable of providing a low friction surface can also be used. For example, but not by way of limitation, filled polystyrene or glass thermoplastic composites or bubble construction principles could also be used. Additionally, materials such as polypropylene and nylon, preferably with some surface modifying coating thereon or additive therein, may also be useable. It is preferred that the hardness of the material is sufficiently high so that the weight of bottles or other food items on the floor for an extended time does not distort or deform the floor insert.

In a preferred embodiment, the cross-sectional configuration chosen for the insert 42a is a symmetrical ribbed or corrugated configuration wherein the radius of the raised rib portions 141 is in the range of about 0.035 to 0.075 inch, preferably about

0.050 inch, with the height of the rib being in the range of about 0.010 to 0.040, preferably about 0.020 inch, although other dimensions may be used. What is meant by "symmetrical" is that both the top and bottom sides of the floor insert 42a have ribs 141 positioned directly opposite each other, as shown in Fig. 20. The ribs 141 on the top and bottom sides may or may not have the same geometry. In an alternate embodiment, the ribs on the bottom side may be offset from the ribs on the top side. The thickness of the insert at the land area 143 between the ribs 141 is preferably about 0.04 to 0.06 inch and the overall thickness of the insert (including the land area and the ribs) is preferably about 0.08 to 0.12 inch, more preferably about 0.10 inch. Preferably, the ribs 141 are spaced to provide a land area 143 of about 0.125 inch (1/8th of an inch), although narrower or wider spacing can be used. Eight to 10 ribs 141 across the floor insert 42a are preferred to provide proper stability to the bottles. However, the exact design of the floor insert (material selection, rib dimension and spacing, configuration, overall insert width, etc.) can be modified to be best suited with the beverage container being dispensed.

It should be noted that for simplifying the Drawing, the floor insert has not been illustrated in all of the Figures. It will be appreciated that other ratios and other low friction configurations as well as alternate configurations such as wire or rollerfloor configurations could be used. A low-friction tray floor surface is desirable to ensure that the beverage containers freely slide by gravity along the floor surface, toward the open dispensing end of the tray. This is particularly true for a tray assembly configuration wherein only the weight of the beverage container and gravity are used to slide the container toward the dispensing end of the tray. The particular surface configuration of the tray floor, in combination with the angle of inclination of the tray are design parameters that can be varied, in view of the nature of the beverage containers that are to be dispensed, in order to provide for optimal movement of the beverage containers along the tray floor surface.

The floor insert 42a can be secured in the tray 42 by various methods such as keyholes, screws, snaps, clips, detents, rivets and other mechanisms.

Preferably, the attachment mechanism is integrally molded with the floor insert, for example, at the side of the floor insert. A combination of attachment mechanisms can be used. Fig. 19 shows a floor insert 42a with keyholes 145 which can be slid over protrusions in the tray 42, and with side clips 147 which engage with a structure within the tray 42.

Referring to Figs. 3, 9 and 11, it will be noted that those portions of the tray side walls 42b located adjacent the open dispensing end of the trays have been raised or increased in height by extension portions, generally indicated at 42b'. Extension portions 42b' are shown as generally triangular, but may be of any configuration or dimension. The added height provides for extra stability of the beverage container at the tray's outlet end, to minimize sideways or lateral tipping of the beverage container during the dispensing operation. Extension portions 42b' may be permanently attached or may be removable and replaceable as needed.

In some designs it may be desired to include a reinforcing device on tray 42. For example, after repeated loading of beverage containers into the tray, the tray may become deformed or lose some of its propensity to return to its original orientation (that is, vertical walls at a 90 degree angle to the floor). A reinforcing clamp or channel may be positioned along the base of the tray 42 to provide support. This or any reinforcement may be removable and replaceable.

The beverage containers carried by a tray 42 are held within the tray and are either prevented or allowed to exit from the open end of the tray by a container release apparatus. In the preferred embodiment, the container release apparatus is entirely "passive" in nature (i.e. does not require any electrical or other energy powered mechanism residing on the trays, for its operation). The container release mechanism is best described with reference to Figures 3, 9, 11 and 12. Referring thereto, the container release mechanism includes a primary pivotal lever guide arm 110 which is pivotally connected to the right side wall 42b of a tray (as viewed from the open front delivery end of a tray) by a first hinge pin 111. The first hinge pin 111 and a second hinge pin 115 (later described) are secured by a bracket 112 to the outside surface of the right side

wall 42b of the tray (as shown in Fig. 3) and have their operable mounting portions extending upwardly above the upper edge of the right side wall. The lever guide arm 110 is secured to such upwardly projecting portion of hinge 111. The hinge pin 111 connection to the tray side wall is positioned such that the portion of the lever guide arm 110 that is located "forward" of the hinge pin 111 has a front portion thereof that extends outward, beyond the front edge of the tray floor. The foremost portion 110a of the lever guide arm 110 is bifurcated and bent at two angles to the general plane of the lever guide arm to form a pair of forward cam surfaces. The angled cam surfaces provide a broad "target" area for engagement and activation by movement of the beverage capture assembly 102, as hereinafter described. The lowermost of the cam surfaces extends slightly below the floor of the tray. In a preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 21, the lowermost surface extends below the floor and includes another section 110c extending rearward through the hinge pin 111 (position shown in dashed lines), so as to provide a "c" shaped surface. This extension 110c increases the overall strength and rigidity of the guide arm 110. The guide arm 110 may include any other designs to provide the desired structural features. The rearmost portion of the lever guide arm 110 is pivotable about the hinge 111 toward the open portion of the tray 42 with which it is associated (i.e. away from the side wall 42b) and retainably holds a first beverage engaging rod member 113 that is oriented generally perpendicular to the lower floor 42a and generally parallel to the side walls 42b of the tray 42. The height of the beverage engaging rod member 113 can vary to accommodate different heights of beverage containers. The lower edge of the rod member 113 is carried by the lever guide arm 110 in spaced relation to the tray floor and floor insert members. The purpose of the beverage engaging rod member 113, as will become clear upon a more detailed description, is to engage a beverage container in the tray and prevent its sliding movement along the tray in the direction toward its dispensing end.

That portion of the lever guide arm 110 located forward of the hinge pin 111 also includes a slot passageway 110b formed therethrough for slidably accommodating a second lever arm 114 that is pivotally mounted to the right side wall

42b for movement about the second hinge pin 115. The second hinge pin 115 is mounted by the bracket 112 adjacent the forward edge of the right side wall 42b, as indicated in Figs. 3, 9 and 11. The second lever arm 114 extends through the slot 110b to a distal end which retainably holds a second beverage engaging rod member 116 which is similar in nature to that of the first beverage engaging rod member 113, and serves the same general purpose (i.e. to block movement of a beverage container along the floor of the tray). The slot 110b in the lever guide arm 110 is strategically positioned relative to the hinge pin 115 and its attached lever arm 114 such that when the lever guide arm 110 is positioned in its normal position as illustrated in Fig. 11, the "forward" edge of the slot 110b will engage the forward face of the second lever arm 114 to cause the second lever arm 114 to project outwardly and generally perpendicularly, laterally across the tray 42 so as to position the second beverage engaging rod member 116 held thereby directly in the path of the first-in-line beverage container, preventing the beverage container from advancing out of the open end of the tray. This situation is illustrated in Fig. 11. In one embodiment, it may be desired to include a dimple or other type of protrusion on second lever arm 114 to increase the resistance to the advancement of the beverage container. This protrusion is preferably positioned near slot 110b, and functions by increasing the force necessary to move lever guide arm 110 in relation to second lever arm 114. The second beverage engaging member 116 need not be positioned in the center of the tray to accomplish its purposes. It need only engage the beverage container along its outer circumference at a position there along such that the forwardmost edge of the container does not project out beyond the front edge of the tray. The primary pivotal lever guide arm 110 is held in this "container engaging" position by a spring 118 transversely extending below the front edge of the tray, secured between the forward edge of the left side wall 42b or floor of a tray and a forward portion of the lever guide arm 110. It will be noted that when the primary lever arm is positioned in it's "normal" position, the spring 118 holds the general plane of the forward portion of the lever arm 110 slightly spaced from the side wall 42b, by the distance "d" as illustrated in Fig. 11, to prevent pivotal motion of lever

114. When the rod member 116 is in such container engaging position (Fig. 11), the rearmost portion of the lever guide arm 110 and its associated first beverage engaging rod member 113 will be positioned in resting engagement against the right side wall 42b of the tray so as to allow passage of beverage containers along the tray lower surface and toward the open end thereof.

This is the "normal", "unactivated" mode of operation of the beverage container release apparatus. The slot 110b, lever arm 114, engagement member, pivotal travel of the lever guide arm 110 about its hinge 111, and tension of the spring 118 are collectively and cooperatively designed such that the forces applied to the engagement member 116 by a full tray of beverage containers as a result of their collective weight vectors in the (-Z) direction (i.e. toward the open end of the tray) will not cause the first or second lever arms 110 or 114 to pivot about their axes in a container releasing direction (counter-clockwise when viewed from above). In such position, the lever arm 114 will be prevented from rotating by the forces applied to it by engagement with the slot 110b of the first lever arm.

When an activating force, in a Z-direction toward the open face of the tray and from external thereof, is applied to the forward cam surface of the foremost portion 110a of the lever guide arm 110, such cam activating force causes the lever guide arm 110 to pivot (in a counterclockwise direction as viewed from above) about its hinge pin 111 against the bias of spring 118. Such pivotal action causes the rearward portion of the primary lever arm to rotate in counterclockwise direction about hinge 111, moving the first beverage engaging rod member 113 into the advancing path of a second-in-line advancing beverage container, and forces the forward portion of the lever guide arm to pivot 110 into resting engagement with the right side wall 42b of the tray. As the lever guide arm 110 rotates about the hinge pin 111, the forward portion of the lever guide arm will "slide" to the right as viewed from the front of the machine, against the second lever arm 114 by reason of the slot 110b, until the lever guide arm 110 is in resting engagement against the right side wall 42b. As such sliding motion occurs, the lever guide arm 110, through its slot 110b, will no longer retard pivotal movement of

the second lever arm, and the second lever arm 114 will pivot, as a result of forces applied to it by the first-in-line beverage container engaging its beverage engaging rod member 116, in a counterclockwise direction as viewed from above, about the second hinge pin 115, until the second lever arm 114 rests generally parallel to and alongside the lever guide arm 110. At that position the second beverage engaging rod member 116 will lie in resting engagement against the forward portion of the lever guide arm 110, allowing the first-in-line beverage container to freely slide by gravity out of the open end of the tray 42. At the same time, the first beverage engaging rod member prevents sliding motion of the second-in-line container and all containers behind it, from sliding down the tray. This process is further described in more detail hereinafter in relation to a "vend cycle" and Figs. 12 and 13.

When the "activating" pressure against the forward cam surface of the foremost portion 110a of the lever guide arm 110 is released, bias of the spring 118 against the forward portion 110a of the guide arm 110 will cause the lever guide arm 110 to return to its normal position by pivoting in a clockwise direction (as viewed from above) around its hinge pin 111. Such pivotal action will cause the wall of the slot 110b in the lever guide arm 110 to apply pressure against the second lever arm 114, rotating the second lever arm 114 about its pivot hinge 115, which in turn will move the second beverage engaging rod member 116 back to its "blocking" position near the front of the tray. During this "return" procedure, there are no forces from beverage containers being applied to the lever arm 114, since the first beverage engaging rod member 113 is holding back the beverage containers remaining in the tray. However, as the rod member 116 is returning to its blocking position, the rod member 113 is simultaneously returning to its normal position alongside the side wall 42b. The "return to normal" cycle time is fast enough so as to allow the lever 114 and its associated rod 116 to return to their normal positions before the beverage containers released by the rear rod 113 slide into advancing engagement with the rod 116.

Referring to Fig. 1, the product delivery port 32 has associated therewith an automated delivery door opening and closing assembly, illustrated in Figs. 14 and

15. As indicated above the product delivery port is preferably located between thigh and waist level so that the customer does not have to unduly bend to retrieve the vended product therefrom. In a preferred configuration, the height of the delivery port is at least 27 inches from the floor and more preferably at a height of 30 inches or more. Fig. 14 illustrates the door opening assembly 120 as it would be viewed from the front right side of the vending machine, and Fig. 15 illustrates the door opening assembly as it would appear from its right back position. The door opening assembly 120 generally has a front mounting plate 121 defining an access port 121a therethrough which cooperatively aligns with the product delivery port 32 formed in the front panel of the vending machine door 24. The door opening assembly 120 also has top and right side wall portions 122a and 122b respectively, but does not have a left side panel. The open left side enables the moveable carrier frame assembly 90 and its mating beverage capture assembly 102 to move into cooperative docking alignment with the door opening assembly 120 such that the access port 121a of the door opening assembly operatively aligns with the access port 90b of the carrier frame assembly 90 and the access port 102a as the beverage capture assembly 102 at the end of a vending cycle. This position also correspond to the X Home and Y Home positions. A reversible electric motor 123 having an output drive gear 123a is mounted to the right side panel 122b of the door opening assembly. The door opening assembly 120 further includes a slidable door panel 125 that is mounted for sliding movement in the vertical direction. The left side (as viewed from the front) of the door panel 125 slides within a channel 126. The right side of the door panel 125 is integrally connected with a gear track extension 127 that rides within a retaining channel (generally indicated at 128) of the door opening assembly. The output drive gear 123a of the electric motor 123 is positioned to engage the gears of the gear track extension 127 through an opening 128a in the right side channel 128. As the electric motor 123 is energized, the output drive gear 123a rotates to move the engaged rear track extension so as to raise and lower the slidable door panel 125. The door panel is illustrated in its lowered position in Figs. 14 and 15. A pair of limit switches 130 and 131 are mounted to the right side wall 122b of



the door opening assembly 120 for respectively detecting the raised (closed) and lowered (open) positions of the door panel 125. The gear driven door configuration provides a secure door opening mechanism that is not easily pried open by vandals or thieves when in a closed position. The product delivery port also has associated

5 therewith a security lock system for locking the carriage frame assembly 90 in its docked position at the product delivery port at the end of a vend cycle. Such locking prevents unauthorized or vandalous entry into the interior of the vending machine through the product delivery port when the delivery door is open. The security locking apparatus generally includes a motorized lock, indicated generally at 218 in Fig. 1, a

10 sensor 216 for detecting a locked status and a sensor 217 for detecting an unlocked status. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that such locking apparatus can assume many mechanical configurations, the details of any one of which are not limiting to the scope of this invention. Further, while a particular configuration of a vertically movable door has been described, those skilled in the art will appreciate that other

15 configurations, as for example, rotatable door panels can also be used.

Figures 16A and 16B generally illustrate the various electronic and control functions and components of the vending machine and their functional relationship and interaction to one another. Figure 16 is not intended to be exhaustive of all functional and electronic details of the machine, but is a general overview of the

20 major functions. The primary functions of such machines are well-known in the art and will not be detailed herein, since they do not form a part of the invention. It is well within the province of one skilled in the art to configure a vending machine in the proper format configuration and under proper control for which it is intended to serve. Accordingly, it is not believed necessary to further belabor such generalities in this

25 application. In general, a Controller 200 provides all centralized control functions for the vending machine. A Controller could be in the nature of a computer or a microcontroller with embedded code, having a central processing unit through which all functions in the machine can be programmed controlled and coordinated. Such a central processing unit would include such things as a main program stored in memory that

operates in connection with a plurality of other files such as utility files, screen picture files, screen voice files, product data files, sales report files, documentation files, robotic path files, and the like - generally-known to those skilled in the art. In a typical machine, the Controller 200 is coupled to a power supply 201 upon which it depends for  
5 its own energization, and may control the application of power from the power supply to other functions throughout the system. In this regard, it should be noted that while various electrical components have been disclosed in describing the preferred embodiment, no power connections have been illustrated as associated with those components, it being understood that appropriate power connections are provided in the  
10 operative machine. The power supply 201 is also connected to provide various lighting functions (202) required in the machine. The Controller 200 is also connected to operator input means, generally designated as a keyboard 203, which can represent both a service keyboard for programming and entering information into the Controller as well as the product selection keys or pads located on the front of the machine.  
15 Controller 200 also operates various other customer interface features such as a display panel 204, possibly a speaker 205, and appropriate credit interface networks, generally represented at 206. The credit interface function 206 communicates with such peripheral systems as bill validators 207 a coin mechanism 208 and a debit card network 209. Controller 200 also controls the refrigeration functions 210 which include  
20 communication with and control of such ancillary functions as temperature sensors 211 and the compressor 212 and fan 213 which are typically operated through a compressor relay 214.

The Controller 200 controls the security lockout functions previously described for locking the carriage frame assembly 90 at the product delivery port  
25 following a vend cycle, generally indicated at 215. The security lockout function includes communication with the locked sensor 216, the unlocked sensor 217 and the locking motor 218.

The Controller 200 also communicates with and controls the functions associated with the operation of the delivery door (functional block 220) and the various

functions of the robotic beverage capture and transporting functions. The delivery door function, includes communication with the door open and door closed limit switches 131 and 130 respectively and the door control motor 123. The product present sensor function of the transmissive optical sensor 222 mounted in the beverage capture  
 5 assembly 102 communicates with the Controller 200. The transmitted and receiver portions of the product sensor are indicated at 223 and 224 in Fig. 16A. The X, Y and Z-direction control functions, generally indicated at 225, 226 and 227 respectively are coordinated through a delivery head control network 228 which communicates with Controller 200. The X-direction control function communicates with the X-Home  
 10 switch 84, the X-drive motor and brake 77 and the X-position optical sensor 83. The Y-direction control function 226 involves communication with the Y-motor optical encoder 100, the Y-Home switch 99 and the Y-drive motor 97. The Z-direction control function 227 communicates with the Z-in and Z-out switches 229 and 230 respectively mounted on the carrier frame assembly 90 for detecting pivotal motion of the beverage  
 15 capture assembly 102 and the Z-drive motor and brake 104.

In operation, the plurality of trays 42 within the vending machine are adjusted relative to their associated support tray mounting standards 44 to accommodate the relative heights of the products desired to be vended. The trays are then loaded with the desired beverage containers through the open door 24. The loaded beverage  
 20 containers are retained in ordered manner on their respective trays by the container release mechanisms previously discussed, at the forward ends of the trays. In general, the machine has two modes of operation, a "Service" mode which is entered whenever the door 24 is open and will not be discussed herein. The normal mode of operation is the "Operate" mode and is the one which is of general concern to this invention. Upon  
 25 entering the "Operate" mode a diagnostic check is performed on the vending mechanism. If the diagnostic check fails, the Controller 200 takes the unit out of service and displays an appropriate "Out-of-Service" message on its display panel 204.

After a power-up or reset condition, the Controller goes through a start-up sequence which energizes the various functional peripherals of the system. In an idle

state, the external display of the machine will show the accumulated credit amount when no keypad or vend activity is present. If there is still a beverage container or product in the delivery bin of the machine an appropriate message such as "PLEASE REMOVE PRODUCT" will be flashed continuously until the product is removed.

- 5    Keypad depressions and credit accumulation is disabled if a product is still in the delivery bin. The carriage frame assembly 90 will be locked in its docked position at the product delivery position. The credit accumulation, credit acceptance and the handling of cash, bills and tokens is similar to that of other vending machines and is well-known in the art.

- 10                    The process of initializing a "Vend Process" is illustrated in the flowchart of Figs. 17A and 17B. Referring thereto, following the start-up sequence 300, generally described above, the Controller continually looks to see if a keypad entry or selection has been made (301). When a selection is entered on the keypad, the Controller will determine (302) whether sufficient credit is available for the given  
15    selection. If the accumulated credit is greater than or equal to the selection price, a vend attempt will be made for that selection. During this time, the customer's selection will also be shown on the display panel. If the credit accumulated is less than the selection price, the price will be flashed for three seconds or until a new selection key is pressed. Also, if the level of the coin changer assembly's least value coin tube is below its lowest  
20    sensor, the "Use Correct Change" sign will be continuously illuminated.

- Assuming that proper credit has been accumulated for the selected product, the Controller will ensure that the beverage capture assembly 102 is empty (303). If the beverage capture assembly 102 still contains a beverage container, the Controller will not allow the vend cycle to continue until the beverage container has  
25    been removed from the capture mechanism. The Controller then checks to see if the delivery door 125 is positioned in a closed position (decision block 304). If the door is open, the Controller will not allow the vend cycle to proceed.

                    If both the conditions of an empty beverage capture assembly and a closed delivery door are satisfied, the vend cycle proceeds and the security lock motor

218 is energized to unlock the carriage frame assembly 90 for movement (305). Once unlocked, the shuttle bar assembly 75 is enabled for movement in the X-direction, and Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) signals are sent to the Y-drive motor 97 to move the carrier frame assembly 90 slightly up, in the Y-direction, to a "hovering" position just above the Home seated area so that the Y-home switch 99 is activated (306). This allows the carriage frame assembly 90 to clear the product delivery area when it begins moving with the shuttle assembly 75 in the X-direction. The carrier frame assembly 90 is held at its hovering Y-position (307) and the shuttle bar assembly is moved in the left X-direction to its first position as detected by the optical column position sensor 83 and the associated optical position indicator plate 66 (308). In the preferred embodiment the "first" X-position is the position in alignment with the right most column of trays in the vending machine, just left of the control panel as viewed in Fig. 1.

The controller then energized both the X and Y drive motors 77 and 97 so as to position the carriage frame assembly 90 in operative position in front of the customer selected tray 42. The particular tray column position (in the X-direction) is sensed by the optical sensor 83 and its associated position indicator plate 66. The desired amount of travel in the Y-direction is determined by the optical encoder 100 associated with the Y-drive motor 97, which counts the revolutions of output shaft movement when the Y-drive motor is running. These functions are indicated by block 309 in Fig. 17B. When the carrier frame assembly 90 reaches the desired Y-direction position, its movement is stabilized by the PWM drive signal (310), which maintains the carriage frame assembly at the desired Y-direction height. As described above, the PWM Y-motor control feature can enable accurate positioning of the carriage frame assembly relative to the selected tray within 1/32 to 1/64 of an inch.

When the carriage frame assembly 90 is properly positioned before the customer selected tray, the Z-drive motor 104 is energized to rotate the beverage capture assembly 102 relative to the carrier frame assembly 90 until the limit switch 230 indicates full rotated extension of the beverage capture assembly 102 (311). As the beverage capture assembly arcuately moves toward the selected tray 42, the forward

edge thereof engages the forward cam surface 110a of the foremost portion of the lever guide arm 110 on the selected shelf. As the beverage capture assembly continues to rotate in the forward direction, the lever guide arm 110 is rotated thereby about its hinge pin 111, causing the second lever arm 114 to rotate in a counterclockwise direction (as viewed from above), moving the beverage engaging rod member 116 out of engagement with the foremost (first-in-line) beverage container on the selected tray.

5 Simultaneously, the rearmost beverage engaging rod member 113 is moved into blocking position in front of the second-in-line beverage container, preventing the second-in-line beverage container from progressing down the inclined selected tray.

10 Once the rod member 116 is removed from retaining contact with the first-in-line beverage container, the first-in-line beverage container is permitted to slide by gravity out of the open end of the selected tray and into the rotated beverage capture assembly 102 which is now in direct alignment with the selected beverage tray. It should be noted that when the beverage capture assembly 102 is fully rotated by the Z-drive motor

15 104, as indicated by activation of the Z-out switch 230, the upper surface of the floor insert member 108 of the beverage capture assembly 102 will be co-planarly aligned with the upper surface of the lower floor insert 42a of the selected beverage tray 42 so as to form a continuous sliding surface for the first-in-line beverage container to slide from the open end of the selected tray and into the aligned beverage capture assembly

20 102 (see Fig. 12). As the first-in-line beverage container slides into the beverage capture assembly, its lower surface will enter the circular detent portion 108a of the floor insert member, further retaining the container in fixed placed within the beverage capture assembly. The upper portion of the captured container will engage the tapered beverage container guides 107 to add further balancing support to the captured container

25 within the beverage capture assembly. At this position, the captured beverage container will also activate the product present sensor 222 within the beverage capture assembly, indicating that the selected first-in-line beverage container actually has been dispensed from the selected tray and has been captured by the beverage capture assembly 102. As long as the beverage capture assembly 102 remains in its Z-out receiving position, its

engagement with the primary pivotal lever guide arm 110 will maintain the guide arm at its activated/rotated position against the bias of the spring 118, maintaining the second beverage engaging rod member 116 in front of the second-in-line beverage container, to prevent its movement along the lower surface of the selected tray.

- 5 Referring back to Fig. 17B, after the Z-out switch 230 has been activated (311), the Controller will wait for one second for the selected first in-line container to slide into the beverage capture assembly (312). The Controller then interrogates the product present sensor 222 to see if the beverage capture assembly 102 has actually received the selected beverage container (decision block 313). If the beverage capture  
10 assembly 102 is empty, the Controller repeats this process for up to three times. If the beverage capture assembly 102 remains empty after three cycles through its box 313 check, the Controller assumes that the selected tray is empty and flashes a "Sold Out" signal on the vending machine display. If this condition occurs, the Z-motor is energized to return the beverage capture assembly into the carriage frame assembly, the  
15 X and Y motors are energized to return the carriage frame assembly to its Home position, and the customer's money is refunded, ending the Vend cycle.

- If the product present sensor 222 indicates that a beverage container has in fact been received by the beverage capture assembly 102, the Controller will activate the Z-drive motor in reverse direction to pivotally retract the beverage capture assembly  
20 102 back into the carrier frame assembly 90 until the Z-in switch 229 indicates that the beverage capture assembly 102 is fully returned in nesting position within the carrier frame assembly 90 (314). As the beverage capture assembly 102 is withdrawn back into the carrier frame assembly 90, its forward edge will release pressure against the forward cam surface of the foremost portion 110a of the primary lever guide arm 110, enabling  
25 the lever guide arm 110 to be retracted to its normal position under influence of the spring 118. As the lever guide arm 110 rotates back to its initial position, the second lever arm 114 will once again restore the beverage engaging rod member 116 to its blocking position across the open end of the selected tray, while motion of the rearward portion of the lever guide arm 110 will withdraw the beverage engaging rod member

113 from its engagement with the previously second-in-line beverage container. As the rod member 113 releases its contact with the beverage container the second-in-line beverage container will slide under the force of gravity along the tray floor until it comes into resting engagement with the rod member 116. In this position, the

5 previously second-in-line container now becomes the first-in-line container in that selected product tray. Simultaneously, all of the other queued beverage containers carried by that tray will also simultaneously move "forward" in the tray, each advancing one position, toward the dispensing end of the tray. This process is schematically indicated in Fig. 13 for a full vend cycle from the tray. The entire process of having transferred

10 the selected beverage container from the selected tray and into the beverage capture assembly 102 is achieved in smooth continuous manner without dropping the beverage container or imparting any jarring blows or forces to the container.

Once the Z-motor has stabilized following activation of the Z-in switch 229, the X and Y drive motors 77 and 97 respectively are simultaneously energized to

15 move the shuttle bar 75 and the carrier frame assembly 90 back to the "first" X-position, carrying the captured selected beverage container to that position (315). The floor detent 108a and the tapered beverage container guides 107 of the beverage capture assembly 102 help support and hold the captured beverage container within the beverage capture assembly during the transport phase. Once the carrier frame assembly

20 90 reaches the first position, the X-drive motor 77 is activated to move the shuttle bar so as to move the carrier frame assembly 90 to the X "home" position at which point the carrier frame assembly will cooperatively nest within the door opening assembly 120 such that the access ports 121a, 102a and 90b are all in operative alignment (316).

At the X "home" position, both the X and the Y drive motors are

25 deenergized and the carrier frame assembly 90 is locked in position by the locking motor 218 at the delivery station (317). With the lock set, the Controller energizes the delivery door motor 123 until the door open switch 131 indicates that the delivery door is in a fully open position (318). The Controller then interrogates the product present sensor 222 in the beverage capture assembly 102 (decision block 319) to determine





any active and expensive components in order to effect a vend. These and other features and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the foregoing description.

It will be appreciated that while a preferred embodiment description and  
5 application of the invention have been disclosed other modifications of the invention not specifically disclosed or referred to herein will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the foregoing description. This description is intended to provide concrete examples of a preferred embodiment structure and application clearly disclosing the present invention and its operative principles. Accordingly, the invention is not limit to  
10 any particular embodiment or configuration or component parts thereof. All alternatives, modifications and variations of the present invention which fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims are covered.